

**.PRICE TWO PENCE.**

**MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1878.**

**PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.**

The committee having adopted a constitution, collectors will canvass the town and suburbs for contributions. Any persons favourable to the establishment of this institution will oblige by forwarding their contributions to the Hon. Treasurer, JOSEPH PAXTON, Esq., Paxton House, Ashfield.

**ALLAN WEBB, H.M. Sec.**

The following subscriptions are hereby thankfully acknowledged:—

J. Paxton, Esq.	£100 0 0	B. N. and L.	..	1 1 0
Mrs. Mary Roberts	..	S. S.	..	1 1 0
..	5 5 0	M. E. Munnin	..	

Messrs. Wilks,				Esq.	..	1	1	0
Lloyd, and Co.	5	5	0	Rev. W. C. Brown				
J. D.	2	2	0	Cave	..	1	0	0
H. A. Thompson,				H. S. Bird, Esq.,		1	0	0
Esq.	2	2	0	Frederick Crane,				
Gibbs, Shallard,				Esq.	..	1	0	0
and Co.	2	2	0	Messrs. Mitchell				
Sent. Stephen-				and Co.	..	1	1	0

Eq. . . . .	2	2	0	Mr. M'Lenn	0	5	0
Motors. Macken-				E. M. Sayers	1	0	0
zie, Goddard,				Mason, Brothers	0	10	0
and Co. . . . .	2	2	0	H. T. Fox	1	1	0
Henry Dare, Eq.	2	2	0	W. H. Rolfe	1	1	0
G. F. Dibbs, Eq.	2	2	0	Thomas Robert-			
B. and S. . . . .	2	2	0	son, Eq.	0	10	0

Sir W. M. Manning ..	1	0	0	G. J. Lewis ..	1	0	0
M. Bayley, Esq. ....	1	1	0	J. A. Russell ..	0	10	6
P. B. Rodd, Esq. ....	1	1	0				
T. Rowe, Esq. ....	1	1	0				
				<b>J. PAXTON, Hon. Treasurer.</b>			
				<b>ALLAN WEBB, Hon. Sec.</b>			

**TO** Mr. **JAMES PRING, GUNDAOGAI.**  
**SIR,**—The thanks of every honest man in the community  
 are due to you for your noble letter in this day's **HERALD**—  
 more eloquent than a sermon.  
**HUMANITY.**  
 March 8.

**NOTICE AND CAUTION.**  
Under this heading appears an advertisement in the EVENING NEWS of 3rd March, cautioning the public not to purchase "a boat, 18 tons," from G. Haggot, of George-street, Parramatta. Following this, is a long preamble of a letter calculated to mislead the public mind with regard to

the true placement of the case. The following will prove the worthlessness of the whole production, and I address it to

**MR. DAVID MORTON.**

Sir,—As you have taken upon you to make such an harangue, may I call your attention to our agreement, which you base so much on. In that agreement it is stated that you are "to keep the boat and rigging, tackle and running

gear, sails and apparel, in thorough repair . . . and if the same, or any part, shall be damaged, lost, or destroyed, to replace the same, or similar articles equally good with the former." And in the event of your not doing so, the agreement says you are to forfeit your every claim to the said boat, without any consideration being made for such moneys as you had before such default paid. This part of your

agreement you have failed to keep: you have utterly neglected the boat, both in regard to sails, rudder, pump, ropes, cloth, &c., &c., of which there is abundant testimony; however, of this I took no particular notice. Finding that my boat was becoming a complete wreck, I desired you to pay me the full amount you owed, or otherwise yield the boat up to me, as you were persisting in breaking our agreement as regards repairing and keeping the boat. I now place

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay to Mr. William Haggart the sum of ninety-four pounds eight shillings and eight pence (£94 8s. 8d.), on or before the eleventh (11th)

day of February, 1873; in default of such payment I agree to deliver to the said William Haggat immediate possession of the boat or lighter called the William and John, of which the said William Haggat is the owner. And I, David Morton, the lessee, I further agree to pay to William Haggat, this day, the sum of eight pounds sterling, which is part of the rent I owe him up to the first day of February, 1873. the said £8 is to be paid as follows:

(Signed) DAVID MORTON.  
This is the last written document that has passed between us; and, as the other agreement was broken by you ever and over again, it is the only one I need any more consider.

of eight pounds (£8), leaving then a balance due to me, and to be paid on or before the 11th, as above, of 2005. On the noon day of the 11th I called on you and demanded a fulfillment of our agreement entered into on the 4th, when you said you were unable to give me the money, and being so unable would have to give up the boat, with all its belongings, to my possession, and you then and there gave up the boat to me, and said you would take

You then, it appears, not being satisfied, thought you would endeavour to borrow the amount. You proceeded to Mr. M. Reynolds and made application to borrow the money, but he finding the boat was not insured, refused to lend it you unless an insurance was effected, and he (Mr.

Reynolds) came to me to make inquiries respecting the same, when I informed him that if he (Morton) effected an insurance, and obtained the money soon, he would have the boat, on condition you did not make any delay. This took place on a Saturday, the 16th February, and Mr. Reynolds promised that the money should be paid in the fore part of the next week. On the strength of this promise,

praise, I was not only the star part of the next week but the whole of the next week and until the Wednesday of the following week (26th February); and then, as there was no sign of the money forthcoming, I thought I had given every opportunity for procuring it, and I then proceeded to prepare the boat for sale, and advertised it in the **STUDY MORNING HERALD**, to which advertisement I received a speedy response. A verbal arrangement for the sale was

partly entered into on the 28th February, and the intending purchaser was permitted on the strength of that to make immediate use of the boat; and, after you ascertained that such was the case, and that the boat had received a cargo, you took the boat from her moorings again into your possession. The statement made by you in regard to the interest is wholly incorrect. You are well aware that no interest was taken in the boat by the Government.

ure was ever charged, or mentioned between us. You  
 were, by your agreement, to pay me £8 per month for the  
 rent of boat, and you never paid me one shilling for in-  
 terest, as you well know.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,  
 WILLIAM HAGGITT.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T

SIR,—I beg through the medium of your paper to inform the members of  
**THE NEWCASTLE SCHOOL OF ARTS**  
 and the public

offering, in the most handsome and liberal spirit, to pay the full amount of their risk (£15000) conditionally, that the

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
G. D. SKARDON, Secretary.

**I**NTERCOLONIAL CRICKET MATCH.  
Gate-keepers and Men employed on the ground to attend  
at Tattersall's, THIS (Monday) NIGHT, at 8 o'clock.  
WILLIAM CLARK, Hon. Sec.

**ALL ACCOUNTS** against the Committee to be sent to the undersigned before **WEDNESDAY, 12th instant.**  
**WILLIAM CLARK, Hon. Secretary.**

**BIG RUBY TIN MINING COMPANY (Limited).**  
A third Dividend of 50s per share has this day been declared.

served in the above Company, Paymaster at the Office of the  
 Company, Bell's-chambers, Pitt-street, on and after MON-  
 DAY next, the 10th instant.  
 WILLIAM WALKER,  
 Legal Manager.  
 Bell's-chambers, 178, Pitt-street.

**PUBLICATIONS.**  
**THE WANDERING HEIR.**  
**A NEW TALE BY CHARLES READE.**  
**ILLUSTRATED WITH LARGE ENGRAVINGS,**  
**NOW APPEARING IN**  
**THE SYDNEY MAIL.**

**C**OURVOISIER'S COGNAC.—Agents for New South Wales,  
GILFILLAN and CO.  
**S**TOUT.—Younger's, now landing, 4 dozen cases.  
J. B. CATTELL and CO.

9

gov.au/nla.news-page1







THE LAND.

The mention of these subjects will suggest  
 ny others to the minds of readers that might

added. Every year, in fact, would bring up subjects. Then let it be supposed that the local societies followed suit, and in the same way provided their members with subjects to discuss specially suited to their own districts. The result would be a floating body of information on sentimental matters of a highly stimulative, useful, and encouraging nature. At present we receive views and opinions and instruction from the colonial quarters, and give nothing in return. The railway authorities are not wise in all matters. There is certainly one in which they

light display more wisdom than they do—that in the reduction of the heavy CARRIAGE ON MANURES from Sydney, Bonas, or other railway systems, the cost of conveyance for 60 or 80 miles there is charged £1 0s. 6d. Trial of all proportion; and considering that the manure is used to grow roots mainly, and that we find their way to the Sydney market, manure intermediaries, the rate does not show consideration of the interests of the railway. It would be very far to charge nothing for manures than that shock in use. Farmers who are only just beginning learn the value of manures, and are timid in use of them, are not likely to give extensive returns in face of such a rate as the one named. The amount of bones used per acre is 100 lb. net cwt., and the produce amounts to from 100 to 300 lb. net cwt. per acre. It is not to the same distance is, we believe, 11s. 6d., that the ton of manure carried into the country returns to the railway in carriage, 11s. multiplied by 60 or thereabouts, or £33. The authorities should see that it is to their interest to promote the use of fertilizers, since they concern their business in a large degree. The Board of Agriculture for the United Kingdom for one of its objects—"TO TAKE MEASURES

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE EDUCATION OF  
THOSE WHO DEPEND ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE  
LAND FOR THEIR SUPPORT." For a long time  
nothing was done that could be regarded as a  
realization of this principle, except, indeed,  
the education of a few agricultural subjects,  
the institution of experiments, and the holding  
shows at which the maxima of farming were  
set up for example, could be looked at in this  
land. Late,ly however, new spirit has been  
instilled into the institution, and a successful  
series of experiments, and a successful  
agricultural college, or school, but to found premiums,  
create a board of examiners, and to institute  
annual examinations on subjects essential to an  
agricultural education. It is open to young men  
to study agriculture, and the State, and the  
society meddles not with all they look to  
results, and these, as attested  
by their own examiners, are rewarded by  
m. The qualification of the examining  
being high, the society's certificate  
delivered under their hand and seal is  
valued, and the student, and the society  
trying the fortunate possessor of it direct to a  
good situation of some sort. Two hundred pounds  
usually are set aside for this purpose, and at  
present the plan appears to answer admirably.  
The examiners, of course, issue a notice  
concerning the subjects and text-books.  
The society such notices, and probably be  
carried out by the Central Society here, when it  
acquired a little more stability; or the plan  
might be varied, taking a course to which we  
are alluded on several occasions. We are glad  
to see, however, that the claims of education are  
being met, and that the society is not  
supplied by preparations for the April show. It  
will be seen from the report of the monthly  
annual meeting that a letter has been sent to the  
Council of Education, containing an offer to pre-  
pare an agricultural reading-book suitable for  
the public school children of New South Wales.  
The writer

The resolution communicated to the Council of Education is as follows:

This Council are of opinion that there is a want of inclusion in the principles of Agriculture in the Public schools of this colony, and that it is desirable to introduce the study of Agriculture as a subject in the curriculum of this subject. Should the Council of Education be desirous to introduce such a work the Council will undertake to prepare a list of books prepared for that purpose.

THE WOOL AND PASTORAL ASSOCIATION has issued its annual report. There is little said, and there being little to say. This is not because the Association has done nothing, but because everybody to do it. There are many important questions which a society such as this should be able to grapple with, and which should be of use to the people with whom they are connected, and who are formed expressly to grapple with; but the Association is so constituted that it is in defence will not avail themselves of an organization well adapted to serve their purpose and can be done. Mr. Watt and the committee have been left to conduct the business of the fair, and the pastoral men are bound to blame their apathy.

[illegible]

Mr. Bridge, and Co., Brewster and Trebeck, and M. J. A. Turner, intimating their willingness to aid in the desired reform, and their readiness to comply with the instructions of parties placing themselves in a position to discontinue the manufacture of draft to the future. The final paragraph of the report we cordially say "Amun," the strength of the buyers, as we showed last week, is now arrayed against them: so they had to stand together, and act with promptitude in decision. The whole of the colonies should be made to consider this matter—"It now remains for the woolgrowers and their agents to determine whether the allowance of draft shall be sanctioned or not in this city. The introduction of this reform may be attended with some trouble, but it will be in the hands of the woolgrowers themselves to be sole gainers by the change. Should the matter now initiated prove a failure, it will only prevent the woolgrowers themselves from giving the necessary instructions to their agents or brokers."

**FYERFRESSING SHERREY.**—The question:—Does your *fyerfress* I—may seem strange; it is, however, one of the most useful of all the *fyerfress* that wine, especially its cheaper varieties, are so much interested in. It is a very useful and useful wine, especially in the case of *fyerfress* (Food, Water, and Air) have frequently noticed, for the sake of the *fyerfress*, a very perceptible case of *fyerfress*, followed by slight *fyerfress* and *fyerfress* of the *fyerfress* observation has been made by others, and it was only a few days ago that I received a communication from a medical man, stating that he had observed the same thing, and asking us in consequence to test the wine. It was only a few days ago that I observed the same phenomenon it was not difficult to explain. These *fyerfress* had evidently been recently treated with sugar, and the *fyerfress* of decomposition was not yet over. The *fyerfress* and alcohol. *Fyerfressing* sherries, therefore, are safely consumed, are made up and adulterated with sugar, and the *fyerfress* of decomposition is to be on his guard, and should be detect in any wine the *fyerfress* is used by *fyerfress*, he may safely return it to the

uncomplimentary observations as to its quality he may  
fit to employ.















Dated this 24th day of March, 1873.  
DENIS CULHANE, Dea



